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AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.**

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



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**MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.**

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with automatic Steam Machinery of the
latest and most approved kind, and
we are well able to compete in
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English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised
in the manufacture throughout.

**LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"**

We continue to supply large bottles as
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ordinary size.

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No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
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Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

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SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

RUMOURD DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, June 17th.
It is rumoured that an aristocratic divorce
case is impending in which a person of high
rank is concerned.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

June 23rd.
Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland have
negotiated reciprocal commercial treaties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MEMO. for Mr. Humphreys and the rest of the
Sanitary Board—Cholera has broken out in
Japan.

Texas Siftings says if you don't want to be
robbed of your good name don't have it inscribed
upon your umbrella.

The only European trade-unions in Hongkong
—the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Asso-
ciation and the Engineers' Association—are
about to hold their half-yearly meetings—the
former to-morrow night, and the latter early next
month.

A SINGAPORE contemporary says that gold
attracts considerable crowds of natives who
wander at the new find of the orang puteh (white
man) in hitting little balls into a hole only to take
them out again and then hit them into another.
That's about what it amounts to, when you come
to think of it.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
the following programme at the Barrack Square
to-morrow, commencing at 7.30 p.m.—

March—*God Save the Queen*
Lancers—*Die of the Rye*
Volunteers—*A Soldier's Life in Mexico*
Folk—*London Calling*
Quadrille—*Tom o' the Farm*
Horn—*Swiss Reel*

It appears that every fourth English Peer is a
dealer in beer. One hundred and fifty-two of
these noble lords, of whom one at least is a lord
spiritual, receive incomes from 1,550 drinking-
places. Hereditary legislators! How much
longer will this ignoble sham be allowed to
exist, we wonder!

The ferment in the north is spreading. The
N. C. Daily News publishes the following in an
extract from a private letter from Ichang dated
16th June—We hear by last steamer that the
China Inland Mission station in Shant was burned
down, and an attempt was made by the mob to
board the *Asiatic* on her last trip up. We are
in fear of the *Ying* which ought to be here
to-day, but hope the *Packwa* which left yesterday
at noon will be in time to signal Capt. Holmes
not to anchor there. We are really in troublesome
times in Ichang, and some have sent their papers
and valuables to Hankow.

The *China Mail* is a failure even in reporting
gospel news—its sheet-anchor, it "understands"
that the Cathedral is going to be shut up after
this month, when the Rev. Mr. Taverner is
going home, because Bishop Burdon won't take
the duty. In point of fact the church militant,
in the person of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, chaplain
to the forces, has kept into the breach although
he conducts two services each Sunday already.
Meanwhile Bishop Burdon, who doesn't preach
four times a century, gets £1,000 a year for turn-
ing hymns into Chinese.

ADMIRAL RICHARDS who left Shanghai on
Saturday last in the *Alacrity*, intended when he
left Tientsin to go on to Shanhaikuan and
Newchwang, but the alarming telegram he
received at Tientsin made him hurry down here,
says the *N. C. Daily News*, and he has now
gone up the Yangtze to judge of the position of
things for himself. We presume that it would
be quite irregular for him to go to Wusueh, and
exact reparation for the brutal murder of Mr.
Anger and Mr. Green. It is stated that it is
intended to send a post-captain's ship there, and
it is hoped that the *Severn*, Captain Hall, will
be selected.

CHINESE "boys" in Singapore, says the *Free
Press*, continue to boycott Europeans who are
obliged to employ them largely. In a recent
instance several of them have quitted service
without notice and nobody on being reprimanded
for insolence in a large establishment, and per-
sistently linger in the neighbourhood to threaten
others against offering to serve. Indeed they
have gone so far as to placard the gates of the
bungalow warning "boys" generally of the
punishment the *hongs* will inflict for filling the
present vacancies. A few arrests were made,
however, and one offender was sentenced to pay
a fine of \$50 with the option of three months in
jail, and the others were bound over to keep the
peace for six months in \$100 surety each, or in
default to suffer six months' simple imprison-
ment.

SOME interest may attach to the following in
these days of that new journalism which is not
so very unlike the old. According to *Notes and
Queries* the following prayer for journalists may
be found in the Record Office (Domestic, Charles
I. 20.447). One of Christopher Foster's petitions
in his prayer before his sermon, October 24, 1632,
at Oxford: "Sweet Jesus, we desire Thee, and
humbly invoke Thy Divine Majesty to inspire
the Curran makers with the spirit of truth, that
they may know when to praise Thy blessed and
glorious name and when to pray unto Thee for
us, we often praise and laude Thy holy name for the
King of Sweden's victories, and afterwards we
heare that there is noe such thing, and we often
times pray unto Thee to relieve the same King
in his distresses, and we likewise heare that
there is noe such cause."

A CORRESPONDENT who sends both his name
and address, but who has apparently mistaken
our office for that of the omnipotent *Ewo hong*,
writes to inquire if there is any truth in the story
which he states is now current to the effect that
it is in contemplation by a disaffected section of
the rate-payers of this colony, to call a meeting to
protest against the exorbitant and unreasonably
high rates levied by the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank at Amoy. The other brother is the local
manager of the China Merchants' Company, of
the Chinese Telegraph department, and of a
Chinese bank at the port. Some time ago the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank wished to get a
new commodore, but both brothers begged so
hard for the dismissal of the old commodore that
he was discharged, and the new one was not ap-
pointed until the Bank agreed to get hold
of him on till this year, managing however to get hold
of some title deeds as security, so that they will
lose very little by the failure of the pair, whose
joint liabilities amount to £15,500 odd. There
is strong feeling in the port that the failure was
intentional for the purpose of putting through
some swindle or other. Their largest creditor is
a charitable institution, which had put the bulk of
its money into their hands. It is said there are
several other brothers of the same family who
are reputed very wealthy, and one of whom
claimed to be the eventual possessor of a very
choice and valuable collection of curios.

Turn about, and wheel about,
Turn about, and wheel about,
Turn about, and wheel about,
but do it tight.

The bankruptcy of two prominent Chinamen at
Hsin-yi is thus reported by the native paper:—
They are brothers named Yek and one of them
is a compradore to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank at Amoy. The other brother is the local
manager of the China Merchants' Company, of
the Chinese Telegraph department, and of a
Chinese bank at the port. Some time ago the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank wished to get a
new commodore, but both brothers begged so
hard for the dismissal of the old commodore that
he was discharged, and the new one was not ap-
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its money into their hands. It is said there are
several other brothers of the same family who
are reputed very wealthy, and one of whom
claimed to be the eventual possessor of a very
choice and valuable collection of curios.

Mr. W. Bibby, the Manager of the Roub
Australian Syndicate, arrived in Singapore
on the 17th inst., bringing with him the
gold produced by the latest "clean-up" at the
mine. The amount was 925 oz. 4 dwts, or
about half a cwt. of solid gold, in three
ingots. Mr. Bibby left Roub on the 13th, and
so took only five days on the journey down.
His valuable freight was divided into two por-
tions for easy transport and was escorted by three
of the Pabah 8th Police as far as Kwai-
Lumpur. He told *Free Press* interviewers that
a large number of coolies are leaving for
Tenlong, attracted by the funds of gold. Mr. Bibby
has got all he wants, however, and what with
the telegraph and the growing town—the Chinese
are commencing to open up gardens—the place
is becoming quite important and appears to have a
bright future before it. One difficulty that always
accompanies the search for valuable com-
modities, be they pearls, diamonds or gold, is
that of making sure that the rightful owners get
everything that is found. The Chinese are
watched that they do not secrete the precious
metal. It is rumoured that one cause of the
rush to Penjom is the facility with which, when
fair gold stones is being got, the Chinese coolies
are managing to secrete gold even in spite of
fairly vigilant precaution. The strictest watch
is being kept at Roub, and Mr. Bibby can tell
of many clever efforts made at smuggling gold
out of the mine.

The *Natal*, which left Woonsoong on Saturday,
ran ashore on Hellepoint Point three miles
below the *Lismore* wreck. Her commander
sent a message up to Shanghai to the agent after
the *Rochet* had tried to get the steamer off.
Since then, Mr. Chapal sent the *Wangoo*
and four cargo boats to her assistance, and the
Ora also left her moorings yesterday (Sunday)
morning with the same object. When the *Natal*
went ashore she had 55 feet of water under her
bow, at feet stern and only 17 feet amidships.
It was hoped she would get off with last night's
(Sunday's) tide.

NURDIN having reached its zenith in the stark
barrenness of Sybil Johnstone as *Ira* in "The
Clemenceau Case," a reaction has set in against
the wearing of tights throughout America, and
the majority of the leading burlesque ladies have
daily refused to do anything but skirts in future.
It is to be hoped, says a contemporary, that
they'll stick to the resolution, for the ordinary
woman, in-kneed, big stomached, and loose
bowed, is a hideously unattractive object when
not "fixed up." The sculptors and painters are
responsible for the false ideas of feminine loveliness
that permeate the masculine brain. "Your
Venus of Milo, Pome's Greek Slave, the
Aphrodite of Titian the Chloes of half-a-dozen
painters, and the Dutch-built beauties of Rubens,
are symbols of feminine beauty—the perfections
of a dozen imperfect women skillfully pieced
together—and by no means truthful representa-
tions of feminine shapeliness. In fact, select at
random half-a-dozen men from any class, and
they will be found in point of shapeliness,
individual for individual, immeasurably superi-
or to any similarly selected six women of similar
age and condition. As an æsthetic spectacle,
full-grown man is uiles ahead of full-grown
woman, whose loveliness in 99 cases out of 100
is a mere figment of the imagination."

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Achroyd, Acting Chief
Justice.)

A CHARTER PARTY CASE.

In the matter of the *Compafia Asiatia de
Mexico* v. Lauts and Haselooop and others.
Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton
and Deacon, was for the Company, and Mr. Francis,
C. C., instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes,
and Master, was for the defendants, who sought to
reverse an order restraining them from obtaining
certain money resting in the Bank.

Mr. Francis rehearsed the facts of the case at
great length. Messrs. Lauts and Haselooop were a
Swedish firm, who chartered the steamship *Inde-
pendent* from her owners. The *Compafia* then
chartered it from Lauts and Haselooop, for the
Mexico-Macao trade. In this sub-charter
the ship was said to steam 9 knots an hour on
14 tons of coal per day; coal was to be
provided by the *Compafia*; and as security for
payment of the charter money a sum of \$30,000
was deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank in the name of Messrs. Lauts and Rogge,
agents in Hongkong for Lauts and Haselooop, thus
becoming sole stake holders between the two
parties to the charter. When the vessel
arrived in Mexico, the captain wanted
\$1,000 for coal. The *Compafia* refused to
pay, and the captain, saying that the words of
the charter constituted a guarantee that the ship
required only such coal for such voyages as
therein stated. The other side denied that this
was meant at all as a guarantee. But as the
Compafia refused to supply more coal, the vessel
was detained in Mexico, and could not return
until Lauts and Haselooop had supplied coal.
Lauts and Haselooop then sought to obtain
possession of the guarantee fund deposited in the
Bank, and the *Compafia* obtained an injunction
against them. The writ of summons said that
the *Compafia* sought to recover \$30,000 from
Lauts and Haselooop as damages for breach
of the charter, with an account of all moneys in
the Bank at the credit of Lauts and Rogge,
defendants having resumed control of the
vessel and taken it out of the hands of sub-
charterers when they supplied \$1,000 for coal
in Mexico and sent the ship back. Mr. Francis
maintained that the *Compafia* had broken the
charter in refusing to supply coal. Further,
the money in the Bank was in the name of
Lauts and Rogge, and there was nothing to show
any relationship between them and the Swatow
firm, and consequently no claim on the money,
which could only be paid by the Bank to Lauts
and Rogge. The *Compafia* had not shown
how they could claim the money to be returned
to them, and there never ought to have been any
injunction. He now asked that the injunction
be dissolved. He claimed that no case had
been made out for the injunction, and that it had
been obtained by a deliberate suppression of
material facts which would prevent the grant-
ing of the injunction. The order was to restrain
the Bank from paying to Lauts and Rogge, but
no relationship between them had been proved
to justify this injunction. An injunction against
Lauts and Haselooop would have been sufficient,
and was in fact all they could claim the Bank
was quite out of the transactions. Further, he
maintained that no case had been made out
for an injunction against any of the defendants.
Injunctions, however, to get hold
of some title deeds as security, so that they will
lose very little by the failure of the pair, whose
joint liabilities amount to £15,500 odd. There
is strong feeling in the port that the failure was
intentional for the purpose of putting through
some swindle or other. Their largest creditor is
a charitable institution, which had put the bulk of
its money into their hands. It is said there are
several other brothers of the same family who
are reputed very wealthy, and one of whom
claimed to be the eventual possessor of a very
choice and valuable collection of curios.

Mr. Francis—I submit that when your
Lordship asked counsel to have a document, it
is difficult and intended to mislead the court to
say—
Mr. Leach—I cannot understand a gentleman
in the position of Mr. Francis making such a
statement. Nobody but Mr. Francis would im-
pute such motives.
His Lordship said he had asked for the charter
party, but could not impute any motives for not
producing it.
Mr. Francis—That is the only duty—
counsel to afford the greatest possible light on
every subject in dispute was required of them.
The charter party, in the 15th clause, distinctly

stated that no guarantee of the ship's abilities
was given by the firm. This proved that the first
section, which mentioned 14 tons of coal
per day and 9 knots an hour, was merely a
description of the vessel. But the *Compafia*
did not produce that, or mentioned this clause
in their affidavit. It was wilful and deliberate
suppression of material facts. The agent of the
Compafia (Mr. Vogel) did the same with the
Amigo as with the *Independent*—got her to
Mexico, and then refused to give her coal, so that
she could not get back.

Mr. Leach objected that Mr. Francis ought
not to comment on the affidavit in this manner
without reading it. He must say that Mr.
Francis' experience of the practice and custom
among barristers in England appeared to be of
the highest.

His Lordship thought the *Amigo* was not
material to this case.

After a little further argument Mr. Francis
quoted a number of charter party cases, and
concluded his address.

Mr. Leach commenced by referring to the
remarks of Mr. Francis, of which he wished to
take no further notice; he treated them as
beneath contempt.

His Lordship said it was painful to interfere
in cases of this kind; it was a painful argument
between parties who were both well known.
Mr. Leach then proceeded to meet the argu-
ments of Mr. Francis. It had been alleged that
the affidavit of Mr. Vogel contained statements
that were false to his knowledge, as to the charter.
But he urged that there was a construction
to be put on the charter which bore out
his affidavit, and that even if false at all it was
unintentionally so. Charter parties constantly
contained statements as in this case, and it was
a constant question whether such statements
were to be taken as true, or mere descriptions.
Whatever might be the legal opinion of
this charter, it was certain that to a lay
mind clause 1 looked like a guarantee, and
clause 12 implied an exception—that if
clause 1 were not fulfilled, the de-
fendant firm would not give any guaran-
tee. The reason why the injunction was
taken out against the Bank was that the money
was nominally in Lauts and Rogge's name,
but really Lauts and Haselooop's; and the
Compafia applied to the Bank to have the
money paid out, and the Bank declined to take
any notice; therefore the Bank was restrained
by the injunction. After going through the facts
of the case, Mr. Leach repeated "his contention
that the defendants had broken the contract, and
the injunction was justified."

At 3.30 p.m. His Lordship delivered judg-
ment to the following effect—
This was a motion that the order of the Court
of June 17th be discharged, and the injunction
dissolved. The motion made on that day was
to restrain defendants from recovering from the
Bank any money of the account of Lauts and
Rogge, and to restrain the Bank from paying
any money out of that account to the defendants.
That motion was made at the very last moment,
and with respect to motions of this kind
and also applications for arrest of defendants,
such as he had often had in chambers,
—judges of this Colony had also had to make
similar observations about the late hour at
which these applications were generally made—
there might be some case in which the cause
of action had arisen immediately before the applica-
tion, but in other cases, where the parties made
the application in a hurried manner they must
abide by the consequences. Many cases happened
in which application for arrest of defendant,
somewhat similar to this—though this was
for the arrest of money—had been made,
at the last moment, in the hope of extorting
something from him, as he would rather pay
than lose his passage. In this case a vessel
was taken out of the hands of the plaintiffs on
May 14. On the 18th defendants took from the
Bank the freight money to which they were
entitled and although there was some corre-
spondence up to the last moment the learned
judge did not think plaintiff should have
put off his application so late. The learned
judge then read the affidavit of plaintiff, and
proceeded to say that he had expressed
some doubt previously as to whether the
facts shown in the affidavit would justify the
granting of an injunction. This was more in
the nature of an attachment, and he supposed
there were reasonable grounds for not pro-
ceeding under the charter party section of
the application. The application was grounded
not so much upon the damages as in
consequence of defendant having taken away
the ship from plaintiff's control, and thus put an
end to the charter party. This therefore was an
action not only for damages for the failure to
fulfil contract, but also for the return of certain
moneys deposited by plaintiff against the con-
tract. The writ of summons had been accordingly
amended. His Lordship said he had previously
expressed doubt whether this was a case
for an injunction, and under the charter party
could only issue an injunction when it was
shown satisfactorily that property in dispute in
the suit was in danger of being damaged or
wasted. This was money, which would not
suffer. The principal reason why he granted
the application was upon the affidavit of plaintiff
and the guarantee of which it spoke. He
thought from that that the court ought to inter-
fere to prevent plaintiff losing his money. His
Lordship did not now wish to decide whether
there was or was not a guarantee. He was
satisfied that the facts in the affidavit would
ought to have been brought to the knowledge
of the Court, or the charter party produced
when the Court asked for it it appeared to him
that the whole of the application for the injunction
rested on that guarantee. The facts alleged by
plaintiff had been denied by defendant, who
said that plaintiff had refused to supply the ship
with coal in Mexico, and the defendants had
been compelled to do it. Undoubtedly, he
would not do it willingly, but as a matter
of account of the charter party, in which the
affidavit was prepared—the Court was not put
in full possession of all the facts, and especially
of clause 12, which at first sight seemed a
most important one. Clause 31 was also very
important, and should also have been brought
out. He had some doubt about issuing the
injunction, and these would at least have caused
greater doubt. Several cases had been decided
by the Courts on the suppression of facts. It
could also have put a different complexion on
the matter if the letter to the Bank about the
monthly payments being unalterable, had been
mentioned. The order of the Court had been
arbitrary, because it was made in defendant's
absence. Plaintiff's action was after all only a
money action for damages, and if judgment was
given in his favour and he got the money all
injury would cease. This was more an applica-
tion for attachment, but had not been brought
in that form. Therefore not only on the ground
of facts having been withheld, but also on the
other grounds mentioned, the injunction must
be dissolved.

TEN DOLLARS AN INCH.

The heading does not refer to our rates
for advertising, or to the charge fixed by
hotels for the luxury of cutting the billiard
table cloth—it is the latest term current among
the kidnappers, ruffians, and one of that fraternity
—men who were formerly employed by the
Leung Kuk—in the repression of this traffic in
humanity, was arranged before Mr. Wise, at
the Magistrate's to-day, on a triple charge of

bringing a girl and two married women into the
Colony with intent to sell, pledge, or let them out
on hire for immoral purposes; by force or
intimidation detaining them; and harboring
with the same object. The Crown
Prosecutor appeared in the case, for a wonder,
and Mr. Phillips defended.

Inspector Lee, of the Registrar-general's
department, described the arrest, which took
place at 9 Victoria St. on the 17th. He found
five young women and three old ones in the
defendant's room.

The first woman deposed that she came
from a village near Canton, and was poor,
married, and miserable. Somebody she
called "aunt" got her to agree to come
to Hongkong, where she could earn as much as
\$4 a month. She came, and was taken in charge
by the defendant. For several days he kept her
and several other women in a dark room at 9
Victoria Street. Every day people would come
to the house and then she and her fellow
prisoners were ordered to go on the verandah,
for inspection. They didn't quite understand
why they had to do this. One day defendant
told a woman who called that he wanted "two
feet eight" for one, "one foot six" for another,
and "one foot two" for the third. She said she
would give four feet for the lot. Next
day they were all photographed, and told they
were to go to Singapore as prostitutes, and when
they objected they were threatened with gasol.
Then the police came.

An interpreter explained that kidnappers never
talked of dollars in these transactions—they
always spoke of "feet," or "inches." An
inch meant ten dollars, and "a foot," \$100.
The case was committed for trial, hall being
fixed at ten feet.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The first meeting of the Sanitary Board since
the elections was held this afternoon. There
were present—Mr. S. Brown, President; Dr.
Ayres, Mr. W. M. Deane, Mr. Stewart Lockhart,
Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and Mr. J. J.
Francis.

The President welcomed the return of Mr.
Humphreys, whose services the electors had thus
recognised.

The report of the Government Analyst re-
specting the whitish appearance of the Tyne
water was read. He said that it was good in
quality considering the heavy amount of nitro-
genous matter it contained. That he accounted
for by the recent heavy rains.—There were
minutes appended by Mr. Francis and Mr.
Humphreys.

Mr. Deane objected to the whole of Mr.
Francis' minute being read; he did not think it
right for any member of the Board to write
minutes of such a character without speaking to
the President or Secretary.

Part of the minute was therefore omitted.

Dr. Ayres said there was nothing unwhole-
some in the water—it was better than most
English towns had.

Mr. Humphreys stated in his minute that
the Hongkong Dispensary analyst reported
favourably on the water.

Dr. Ayres added that the whitish appearance
was due to the broken shells in the sand of the
filter-beds, to a great extent.

It was decided to ask the Government
Analyst to definitely state what was the reason.

Mr. Deane moved that a return be made up of
the various buildings, works, additional officers
—as recommended by the Sanitary
Board during the three years ended the 15th
June, 1891, together with the estimated
cost of the same. He said that it would be
a good record of what the Board had done during
its first epoch; if the Central Market scheme
were included he roughly estimated that the
Board had recommended expenditure to the
extent of £400,000 and \$500,000.

The other business was of a routine nature.

A GERMAN STEAMER ON THE
PARACELS.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the look-
out of the steamer *Hongkong*, bound north-
ward, sighted a small open boat when about 120 miles
east of Hongkong. At first it was supposed to
be a Chinese fishing boat, but when the vessel
about, but further observation showed that it was
flying the German flag. The steamer was steered
alongside, and the seven Europeans on board
taken up. They were the mate and part
of the crew of the German steamer
Marianne, and were in a very exhausted
condition, their feet and legs being swollen from
the cramped position, the constant wetting with
sea-water, and the poor fare they had been get-
ting for the previous eight days. They stated
that their vessel left Singapore on the 31st inst.
and at 3.55 a.m. on the 1st inst. when going
westward, she ran hard up on a reef at the southern
end of the Paracels, a point where the coral is
a little over two fathoms below the surface. The
breakers were heard just before she struck, and
the engines reversed, but too late. Anchors
were taken out, and some 300 tons of cargo
jettisoned, but she was immovable, and on the
14th the mate, named Hoy, accompanied by six
of the crew, left her in a small open boat, to come
to Hongkong for help. There was really only
room for four or at most five; and in view of
the squalls, the strong current, and the fact that
400 miles had to be traversed, but as there were
only two boats for the remainder—the captain,
13 of the crew, and three passengers—seven had
to go. The first day they made a south-west-
course, but the currents drifted them about so
that next day they sighted the vessel again.
Then Hoy set out to the north-west, and for
seven days they sailed along, seeing neither
land nor craft, bailing out their boat day and
night. Their food got so bad that they ate
salt water, and they had to subsist on mouldy
biscuit and water. Their feet began to swell,
too, through being cramped up so, and prospects
were decidedly gloomy when, yesterday morning,
a man-of-war steamed past them. They
signalled her, hoisted a flag, and shouted, but
although she was only a mile away they were
apparently unobserved. A little while later,
however, the *Hongkong* came in sight,
and they were quickly taken aboard, and
supplied with comforts until their arrival
last night. As it is, however, one or two
of the men will probably have to go to
hospital. The German Consul has been busy
all day trying to arrange for the relief of the
people who are still on the vessel. He
has communicated with the British naval
authorities, but it is doubtful whether they have
any vessel available. It is stated that the
Caroline has been dispatched from Singapore.
In the meantime the *Triumph*, which left
yesterday for Saigon, will call and see what
help is required.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—137 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—95 per share, buyers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—85 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—115 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—115 per share, buyers.
 On-Tai Insurance Company, Limited—115 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—95 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—100 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—115 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—110 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—100 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—110 per cent. discount, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—115 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—115 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—115 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—115 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—115 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—115 per share, nominal.
 Funjong and Sunghie Dui Samantan Mining Co.—115 per share, sellers.
 The Roub Gold Mining Co., Limited—115 per share, sales and buyers.
 Inuris Mining Co., Limited—115 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—115 per share, buyers.
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—115 per share, buyers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—115 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—115 per share, nominal.
 The Austin Hotel and Building Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—115 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—115 per share, sellers.
 The Shumshun Hotel Co., Limited—115 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—115 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—115 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, 115 per share, sales and buyers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—115 per share, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—115 per cent. div., sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 115 per share, sellers.

TRITON, German steamer, 1,348, C. Decker, 24th June, Saurabaya and Samarang, 10th June, Sugar and Oil—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ARRATON, APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Spence, 25th June, Calcutta 9th June, Penang 16th, and Singapore 19th, Oil and General—D. S. S. Sons & Co.
 HACTAN, British steamer, 1,153, S. Ashton, 25th June, Fochow 21st June, Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 24th, General—D. S. S. Sons & Co.
 AJAX, British steamer, 1,500, E. Rawlings, 25th June, Liverpool, via Singapore 19th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,199, C. Gavazzo, 25th June, Bombay 7th June, and Singapore 10th, General—Carlowitz & Co.
 PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, John Pantow, R.N.R., 25th June, Vancouver 6th June, Yokohama 18th, and Shanghai 23rd, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 Stant, British steamer, for Saigon.
 Frey, Danish steamer, for Hothow, &c.
 Monmouthshire, British steamer, for Singapore.
 Airlie, British steamer, for Fochow.
 Bismarck, British steamer, for Kobe.
 Talyck, German steamer, for Swatow.
 Austria, British bark, for New York.

DEPARTURES.
 June 25, Airlie, Danish steamer, for Hothow, &c.
 June 25, Natchow, British str., for Amoy, &c.
 June 25, Ravenna, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 June 25, Talyck, German str., for Swatow, &c.
 June 25, Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow.
 June 25, Diamante, British str., for Amoy, &c.
 June 25, Bismarck, British steamer, for Kobe.
 June 25, Monmouthshire, British steamer, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.
 Per Arraton APCAR, str., from Calcutta.
 Mr. G. R. Decker, and 4 Indians. From Penang.
 2 Europeans, 1 woman, 160 Chinese, 24 women and 3 children. From Singapore.
 Messrs. Clifford, J. A. Skinner, 1 European, 203 Chinese, 26 women and 13 children.
 Per Hactan, str., from Fochow, &c.—109 Chinese.
 Per Ajax, str., from Singapore, &c.—175 Chinese.
 Per Afghan, str., from Singapore—100 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per Partha, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mrs. Dickson, Lieut. McCallie, Major Bennett, Messrs. Orris, Campbell, and 37 Chinese.
 Per Bormida, str., from Bombay, &c.—105 Chinese.
 Per Airlie, str., for Hothow, &c.—60 Chinese.
 Per Diamante, str., for Amoy, &c.—20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
 Per Stant, str., for Saigon—300 Chinese.
 Per Frey, str., for Hothow, &c.—100 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship Hactan reports that she left Kobe on the 19th instant. Had fine weather throughout.
 The British steamship Afghan reports that she left Singapore on the 17th instant. Experienced light to fresh south-west winds and slight sea with fine weather till arrival.
 The British steamship Airlie reports that she left Liverpool, via Singapore on the 19th instant. Had light westerly winds to Pulo Sapata, thence had moderate south winds to port.

The British steamship Partha reports that she left Vancouver on the 3rd instant, Yokohama on the 18th, and Shanghai on the 23rd. Had fine weather during the voyage.
 The German steamship Triton reports that she left Sourabaya and Samarang, on the 16th instant. Had fresh south and south-easterly winds with light rollings and overcast sky to port.

The British steamship Monmouthshire reports that she left Shanghai on the 21st instant. The first part of the voyage had light south-east and south winds with fine weather, and the latter part had moderate south-west winds and overcast sky with much rain.
 The British steamship Arraton APCAR reports that she left Calcutta on the 9th instant, Penang on the 16th, and Singapore on the 19th, arrived here on the 25th. In the Bay of Bengal had strong south-west monsoon with high sea. From Singapore to port had fine weather with light south-west monsoon.

The British steamship Hactan reports that she left Fochow on the 21st instant. Had light north-east breeze to Okouch; thence light variable air and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 22nd. Had light southerly air and fine but overcast weather with moderate south-west swell. Left Swatow on the 24th. Had light to moderate south-west winds and dark overcast weather with rain at times. In Swatow the steamship Wmchow.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/4
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/4
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/4
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/4
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/4
 ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 4/5
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/4
 On India, T. T. 2/2
 On Demand 2/2
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7/1
 Private, 10 days' sight 7/1

MAILS EXPECTED.
 THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Satara*, with the French mail of the 29th ult., left Singapore on the 24th instant at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.
 THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with P.M.S. & Co.'s mail, from San Francisco to the 2nd instant, left Yokohama on the 21st, at daylight and may be expected here on the 25th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left Bombay on the 16th instant and is expected here on the 3rd proximo.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tiberias* left Bombay on the 18th instant and is due here on the 5th proximo.

Shipping.
 ARRIVALS.
 AROHAN, British steamer, 1,430, Golding, 24th June, Singapore 19th June, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF, Russian ship, 8,000, Captain Fedotoff, 24th June, from Nagasaki.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,779, F. G. Comley, 24th June, Shanghai 21st June, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 HANGCHOW, British steamer, 2,000, Arthur, 24th June, Kobe 19th June, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

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 ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF, Russian ship, 8,000, Captain Fedotoff, 24th June, from Nagasaki.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,779, F. G. Comley, 24th June, Shanghai 21st June, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 HANGCHOW, British steamer, 2,000, Arthur, 24th June, Kobe 19th June, General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
 Continued.
 POLUX, German str., 808, H. Hellmich, 23rd June, Saigon 19th June, Rice and Paddy, Melchers & Co.
 SMITH, Chinese steamer, 703, H. Leffer, 23rd June, Taiwan and Amoy, 22nd June, General—Chase.
 SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch, 23rd June, Saigon 17th June, Rice—Chee Bee & Co.
 STORK NORDISKE, Danish steamer, 596, E. Sorenson, 23rd June, Saigon 9th June, General—G. N. Telegraph Co.
 SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, Horace F. Holt, 22nd June, Karatu 18th June, Coals—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TARTAR, British steamer, 1,677, S. D. Bailey, 17th June, Moll 12th June, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 21st June, Pakhoi 18th June, and Hothow 20th, General—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.
 VENETIA, British steamer, 1,856, T. F. Creery, 19th June, Whampoa 19th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, Wm. Swellin, 9th June, Sharks Bay, W.A., and May, Sandalwood—Order.
 AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,105, Geo. N. Dakin, 24th April, New York 11th Nov., Kerosene Oil—Order.
 CALIBRA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June, New York 23rd January, Petroleum—Russell & Co.
 CAMBESDOON, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 10th May, New York 28th Nov., Petroleum—Russell & Co.
 GEORGETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June, Singapore 5th June, Timber—Kasten.

HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April, Hamburg 5th December, General—Carlowitz & Co.
 ISAC REED, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 25th May, New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 JOHN BAILEY, American bark, 700, F. P. Shepherd, 26th May, Singapore and May, Timber—Order.
 MCCLURE, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 28th April, New York 30th November, Petroleum—Order.
 MINNETT, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York and Feb., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NICOLA, British bark, 594, T. Norris, 12th June, Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice—Chinese.
 ONEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May, Singapore 24th April, General—Master.
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June, Saigon 6th June, Rice—Captain.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May, Honolulu 19th April, General—Chinese.

Hotels.
 THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL.
 BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
 THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves', is now open to receive Visitors.
 The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
 The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
 Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.
 A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. 1047

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
 A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.
 The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.
 The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.
 Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.
 For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. 1047

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
 MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House, on Shau-ki-wei Road is now open.
 The HOTEL commands a beautiful view, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.
 There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.
 The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 1048

THE BOA VISTA.
 BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
 THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view, facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.
 Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice wines.
 Hot, Cold, Shower, and Sea Water Baths, and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well equipped Bar.
 A small boat is attached to the premises.
 MRS. MARIA B. DOS REINOLDS, Proprietress. 1049

Canada Pacific Railway Company.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 Empress of India, Tuesday... June 30th.
 Empress of China, Tuesday... July 25th.
 Empress of Japan, Tuesday... Aug. 25th.

THE Steamship
 "EMPEROR OF INDIA,"
 Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
 To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
 To Banff, Calgary.....\$25.00
 To Winnipeg.....\$25.00
 To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth.....\$25.00
 To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis.....\$25.00
 To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton, London, (Ont.), Toronto, Niagara Falls.....\$305.00
 To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Boston, Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John, Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
 To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
 Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Ports of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
 (Time is reckoned from the date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)
 Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Ports of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.
 Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued, available for 12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.
 Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C. Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information as to Passage or Freight apply to
 DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. 1049

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.
 THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Oceanic.....Saturday 18th July.
 Gaelic.....Tuesday 11th August.
 Belgic.....Thursday 3rd Sept.

THE Steamship
 "OCEANIC"
 will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 1 p.m. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, First-class.
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
 To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
 To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
 To Havre and Hamburg.....\$225.00
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
 Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
 Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
 4 months.....\$337.50
 12 months.....\$393.75
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to fares from China and Japan to Europe.
 Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to be dressed in full value of same is required.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 73, Queen's Road Central.
 J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 11th June 1891. 1050

Dr. Knorr's
 ANTIPYRINE.
 (Dose for Adults 10 to 20 grains (typ).)
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. 1051

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.
 M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly styled Agnew, and latterly Assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).
 CONSULTATION FREE.
 Hongkong, 7th May, 1891. 1052

For Sale.
 JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WINDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.
 CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," And an "ARTIFICIAL" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. 1053

INTIMATION.
 J. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 11, Praya Central, (Opposite Padder's Wharf).
 SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
 HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of Steel Ships.
 SPECIALLY SELECTED, EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.
 Also AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND BACON.
 CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Himmoor.
 FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES. ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. 1054

THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial WATERBURY WATCH.
 SERIES I.—For Gentlemen, or large also.
 SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small also.
 Windless less than a dozen turns! Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also
 SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of \$2.70 each. Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied by remittance for cost.
 THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 20th February, 1891. 1055

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).
 AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Floors and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Ropes, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornament, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and brick. While it does not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.
 Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.
 Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 5 cents per lb.
 For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents. No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. 1056

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
 OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. 1057

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, DIAGUIZAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. 1058

NOTICE.
 JEVY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JEVY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
 THE Underigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit customers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. 1059

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THE OFFICIAL SALARIES QUESTION.

LORD KNUTSFORD'S OPINIONS.

The correspondence relative to the increase of official salaries was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th inst. It is as follows:—

GOVERNOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
25th April.—Unofficial members of Legislative Council inform me they have sent telegram which I declined to transmit; general indignation at military defence contribution; this is outcome of it; have you sent despatch on increase of pay?

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR.
2nd May.—Referring to your telegram of 25th April arrive at destination on about 6th May but suspend action until further orders going by next mail.

GOVERNOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
6th May.—Departing on 8th May Japan; arriving at home about July; referring to your telegram of 2nd May from my point of view Salary and Allowances voted by Legislative Council and sanctioned by Secretary of State should be paid this year; open for reconsideration next annual Estimates officers warned against possibility; Kendrick adopting this view separated from remainder of unofficial members of Legislative Council; hope that further instructions will not affect position taken up by me.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.
Downing Street, 3rd April, 1891.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Fleming's Despatch No. 438 of 15th December last, I have the honour to inform you that I approve the increased salaries at voted in the 1891 Estimates, subject only to the following modifications in particular cases to which I will refer separately in the order in which they appear on the Estimates.

1.—**First Clerk.**—I approve the recommendation of the First Clerk and the Second Clerk in the Treasury, but I would suggest that instead of giving them an allowance of \$6,000 (which appears excessive) it would be better to hire quarters in which the Clerks and Second Clerks should live together, as I, I understand, done at the Straits Settlements.

2.—**Second Clerk.**—I approve the recommendation of the Second Clerk in the Treasury, but I would suggest that instead of giving them an allowance of \$6,000 (which appears excessive) it would be better to hire quarters in which the Clerks and Second Clerks should live together, as I, I understand, done at the Straits Settlements.

3.—**Reference Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office and the First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.**—I have felt some hesitation in sanctioning the proposal that an increase of 35 per cent. should be assigned to the pay of these two clerks, since whatever may be decided as to appointing their successors in this country, the present holders were not so appointed. On the whole, however, I am prepared to approve the proposal that such an increase should be granted, but the increase of 35 per cent. must be based on \$1,910 which has been the fixed permanent pay of each of these officers since 1875, not on \$2,000. This will bring the fixed salary to \$2,592. Instead of \$2,416, as voted on the Estimates. The two present holders of these posts may continue to draw their personal allowances of \$710 and \$650 respectively, in addition to the above salary of \$2,592.

4.—**Fifth Clerk in the Treasury.**—In my Despatch No. 225 of 10th October last, I approved the reduction in pay of Mr. Freire from \$1,320 to \$1,080 and his transference from the Audit Office to the Treasury, but I did not say that he should receive the 25 per cent. increase to be given to other clerks. This would bring his salary from \$1,080 to \$1,320 and pending further explanation I am only prepared to sanction \$1,296 instead of \$1,440, the amount placed on the Estimates.

5.—**Surveyor General's Department.**—As regards the Memorial of Mr. C. Malsch, I have to refer you to my despatch No. 279 of 20th November, to which I have nothing to add. As regards the (so-called) First Clerk in this Department, Mr. G. Malsch, I concur in the view expressed in your despatch No. 5 of 14th January, that he has no claim to be treated as though he held the same post as the First Clerk of the Department in 1875, who had to perform additional duties since transferred to the Land Department. But I think that if the pay proper of his post be regarded as raised from \$1,400 to \$1,718, he has a claim to retain as a personal allowance the \$380 which he has drawn for some years over and above the said \$1,400. This will give him altogether \$2,098 instead of \$1,910.

The Second and Third Clerks in this Department appear on the other hand to have been awarded too much, for if Mr. M. Guterres is to be regarded as holding the post which in 1875 was styled second clerk, then the (present) second and third clerks are holding the posts of the third and fourth clerks in 1875, and the salaries proper of their offices should in that case be raised 20 per cent. above \$1,080 and \$900 respectively, i.e. to \$1,296 and \$1,080 instead of \$1,440 and \$1,200.

I am disposed to think also that the Fourth Clerk, who was only appointed in 1880, should not receive the full 20 per cent. increase, but you may use your discretion whether to leave this as it stands on the Estimates or to assign a smaller increase.

6.—No report appears to have yet been sent home regarding the organization of the new Water and Drainage Department. Pending the receipt of such report I suspend giving final sanction to the proposed salaries in this Department.

7.—**Post Office.**—I do not find any explanation of so large an increase as 33 per cent. (instead of 20 per cent.) being given to the Comptroller at this Office. As at present advised I only sanction the smaller increase.

8.—**Registrar General's Department.**—I see no sufficient reason for departing from the decision given in paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 203 of 20th September last, that the Registrar General is entitled to have his salary increased 35 per cent. above \$4,000, i.e. to \$5,360, instead of \$4,000.

9.—I consider that, as suggested in paragraph 11 (a) of the despatch under acknowledgment, the First Clerk in this department should be treated as favourably as the Second Clerk. The pay proper of the First Clerk may therefore be raised to \$2,592 (35 per cent. above the 1875 rate), but Mr. Osmund should in that case only retain \$1,080 of his personal allowance, that amount having been given to him personally in 1880 for office held by him, namely, that of Deputy Registrar of Marriages, and also be raised, say 20 per cent. from \$240 to \$288, which would bring up his total emoluments to \$3,000 instead of \$2,904.

As to the Second Clerk I am not prepared to sanction the retention of the whole of his personal allowance, which was given (according to paragraph 11 (a) of the despatch under acknowledgment) in part to compensate for loss in exchange and not merely for length of service. This allowance should therefore be cut down at any rate by one half from \$240 to \$120.

10.—**Harbour Master's Department.**—I am unable to admit the accuracy of the comparison that has been made between the salaries of the Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master and the salaries of the similar posts at Singapore, for to sanction it, I have to point out that the additional \$840 assumed to be drawn by the Master at Singapore in excess of the pay of the Hongkong Harbour Master is made up (1) of a horse allowance of \$240, which is not a personal emolument at all any more than the

conveyance allowance (\$144) drawn by the Harbour Master at Hongkong in his capacity of Superintendent of Exports and Imports, and (2) of an allowance paid not by the Straits Government but by the Board of Trade for collection of Busses Light Dues (which I understand are not collected to any appreciable amount, if at all, in Hongkong), and this allowance is not a fixed \$600 per annum, as appears to be assumed, but is a variable amount, \$500 being the maximum, having averaged in 1887-8 about \$400 a year. Similarly the \$300 drawn by the Deputy Master Assistant at Singapore for Shipwright Surveying is for work not included in Captain Hastings' duties at Hongkong, and the Busses Light Dues commission (averaging in 1887-8 about \$439 a year), as stated above, paid by the Board of Trade to the Assistant Harbour Master.

11.—I am, however, willing to approve the proposal that the Assistant Harbour Master should be made Superintendent of the Water Police with an aggregate salary of \$3,000 together with free quarters. I gather from your despatch No. 125 of 28th April last that you considered that he could perform these duties in addition to his present duties. If this arrangement be made, I request you to report whether it will involve any saving on the Police Establishment.

Several of the officers in the harbour and highways departments have free quarters and high wages accordingly come within the principles laid down in my despatch No. 203 of 20th September last. I, however, consider that the schedules of estimated values of quarters in 1875 and 1890 (enclosure 11 of despatch under acknowledgment) must be revised so as to make the estimate in the latter year at least twice that in the former, for, as you are aware, in the papers on which I sanctioned the general rise of salaries in 1875, I sanctioned a general rise of salaries in which I allowed 100 to 150 per cent. and Chinese officers, and it seems clear that those officers who have free quarters must be treated as though the value of the quarters to them had increased 100 per cent., since they have all along saved the heavy item of rent. The salaries of all the officers specified in the said Schedules in enclosure 11 must be consequently revised. I am unable to say whether the values given for 1875 are overestimated, or those for 1890 under estimated, or both, and for this point I desire to receive a further report from you. I may remark that the value of the quarters to be considered is not the actual letting value but the amount of rent which the officer is saved by being allotted quarters.

12.—In the meantime, assuming the Estimate as given for 1875 to be correct, the First Boarding Officer was in that year receiving aggregate emoluments amounting to (\$1,500 plus \$136)=\$1,636, and 35 per cent. rise on this would amount to \$2,108, from which deducting the present value of the quarters (twice \$336 or \$672) the proper salary to be awarded would be \$1,436, i.e. \$1,506, pending the receipt of your further report, I can only sanction this rate. Similarly the Second Boarding Officer's increased pay should be only \$1,644, the First Inspector of Funks should get \$912, but he might retain his personal allowance of \$60 in addition to this rate; the Assistant Inspector of Funks (referred to in your despatch No. 34 of 14th February) should get \$910; the Officer in charge of Gunpowder Depot should get \$1,718, the First Light House Keeper \$1,718; and the Second Light House Keeper \$1,718; and the Gunner of the Gunpowder Depot and the Third Light House Keeper are entitled to no increase since the improved value of their quarters, estimated as above, covers or more than covers a 20 per cent. rise on their gross emoluments in 1875.

I approve the proposals in your despatch No. 34 that the Indian Interpreter in the Harbour Department should have his salary raised from \$420 to \$504.

14.—**Colonial and Afforestation Department.**—The salary of the Superintendent in 1875 was \$1,392, but to this may be added the \$600 granted in 1881 for afforestation work, as \$1,992 may be regarded as what would have been the salary of the combined posts if the afforestation work had existed at the earlier date. Assuming then the value of quarters in 1875 to be \$600 (as given in Enclosure 11) the increase of 35 per cent. on \$2,592 would give approximately \$3,492, from which subtracting twice the 1875 value of quarters (i.e. in paragraph 12 above) his salary would be \$2,192, but in that case Mr. Ford should of course only retain as personal allowance the \$360 specially granted to him in 1887. This would give him altogether \$2,552 instead of \$2,480.

15.—**Ecclesiastical Department.**—I have already in my Despatch No. 38 of 23rd February explained why I could not have sanctioned the increase proposed to the Colonial Chaplain even if Mr. Jennings had not resigned, and for the same reason I regret that I cannot sanction the proposed increase to the Clerk and Sexton.

16.—**Medical Department.**—I am not prepared to sanction the proposal that the Colonial Surgeon should be given an increase from \$4,800 to \$6,000 in addition to his house allowance of \$1,080. I consider that the present rates are sufficient as the permanent emoluments of the office, but I am willing to approve the grant to Dr. Ayres of a personal allowance of \$600 in recognition of his good service. I may mention that Dr. Ayres is mistaken in supposing that the Principal Civil Medical Officer at Singapore now draws any fees in addition to his salary of \$6,000.

17.—As regards the Health Officer, I cannot admit that alleged diminution of private practice, owing to the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, which must have taken place before Dr. Jordan was appointed, viz. in 1881, in itself forms any ground for the proposed increase of this Officer's salary to \$2,700, but I am willing to sanction a smaller increase, viz. to \$2,400, in the case of the (so-called) Resident Surgeon who ought apparently more appropriately to be styled Surgeon to the Gaol. I presume that Mr. Fleming was right in saying that this Officer is allowed private practice; if so, the fact should be stated in future Blue Books.

18.—As to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, it appears that the corresponding Medical Officers in the Straits Settlements, though not allowed ordinary private practice, are allowed consulting practice. I am prepared to sanction Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Lowson being given the same privilege if you think that it can be granted without interference with their public duties; or if this privilege is not given to them I would approve the grant of an extra \$600 to the former and \$300 to the latter, which will make the pay of these Officers, when they reach their maxima, respectively \$3,500 and \$3,000.

19.—I cannot sanction so large an increase as is proposed in the case of the Apothecary. I would not, however, object to his being given an increase of \$240, if the position of the Medical Officer above him, the Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, is improved in the manner I have suggested in the preceding paragraph.

20.—**Magistracy.**—The salary of the First Clerk, if he is treated as regards quarters in the manner laid down in paragraph 12 above, should be fixed at \$1,992 instead of \$2,416.

As the Second Chinese Interpreter Mr. Hung Kam Ning appears to have been transferred from the post of Fifth Clerk in the Harbour Department without receiving any rise of pay, and as the latter post now gets a rise from \$720 to \$864, I consider that Mr. Kam Ning may be given a similar rise, notwithstanding the fact that

the pay of his present post has been raised previously since 1875.

21.—**Police Department.**—The pay of the Captain Superintendent on the principles laid down in paragraph 13 above should only be raised to \$5,375.

As the First Clerk in this Department drew in 1875 \$1,440 and quarters, and subsequently \$1,620 without quarters, I consider that the extra \$180 may be regarded as in lieu of quarters merely, and not as increase of pay. He may therefore now receive the increase of 20 per cent. granted to other officers in a similar position, viz. to \$1,910 to \$2,292. I do not think he is entitled to an increase of 35 per cent. (35 per cent) increase was intended, as though appointed in England he was originally a Member of the Police Force, and they are in the present occasion being treated in a special manner, not getting as much as 35 per cent. The second, third, and fourth Clerks may also receive an increase of 20 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that the Assistant Harbour Master was given to bring their salaries more on a line with the salaries of similar posts in other Departments.

The proposed pay of the Chief Inspector, \$1,500, appears to me rather too small in comparison with the pay of the other Inspectors, and I am willing that it should be raised to \$1,680—the present personal allowance of Mr. Craddock (supposing he is confirmed in his appointment, as to which I am awaiting your recommendations), being merged in this revised salary.

22.—**Goals.**—As in the case of the Superintendent of Police explained at the beginning of the last paragraph, the salary of the Superintendent of the Gaol should only be raised to \$4,146 instead of \$4,566; and I regret that I see no sufficient reason, how that the salary is raised, for continuing to Major-General Gordon the personal allowance granted to him on the ground of the insufficiency of the quarters in England and in the Colony. The salary of the Head of the Gaol will also require revision in connection with quarters, but in this case the value of the quarters in 1875 is not given in enclosure II to the despatch under acknowledgment.

23.—I request you to inform the other Memorialists, whose memorials were enclosed in the despatches noted in the margin, and whose cases are not dealt with above, that I have carefully considered their claims, but regret that I see no sufficient reason for granting them more favourable treatment than they have received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir G. W. Des Vaux, K.C.M.G., &c.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR, HONGKONG.

Downing Street, 4th April, 1891.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 71 of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to add the following observations in regard to certain points raised by Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 438 of 15th December last.

1.—In reply to the 4th paragraph of Mr. Fleming's despatch, I have to explain that it was not my intention that the privilege of making exchange should be withdrawn except in cases where the increase of salary now granted will more than cover the loss which would be caused by the withdrawal of this privilege. I am willing to allow those who will receive less than twenty per cent. increase on their 1890 salaries to retain the privilege, but I adhere to the decision that it should be withdrawn in the case of those who are receiving as much as twenty per cent. increase. Those who retain the privilege under this ruling will apparently be the Sir J. Russell, Dr. Ayres, Messrs. Alvey, McLeod, Rae, Grimble, Travers, Sangster, Ball, Ford, Deane, Horspool, Craddock, Matheson, Corcoran, Swanson, and Bremner. I request you to send home as soon as possible, for the guidance of the Crown Agents, a revised schedule of the officers accordingly entitled to retain, to be substituted for the Schedule forwarded in your despatch No. 6 of 15th January last.

2.—In reply to the 4th paragraph of Mr. Fleming's despatch, I have to explain that it was not my intention that the privilege of making exchange should be withdrawn except in cases where the increase of salary now granted will more than cover the loss which would be caused by the withdrawal of this privilege. I am willing to allow those who will receive less than twenty per cent. increase on their 1890 salaries to retain the privilege, but I adhere to the decision that it should be withdrawn in the case of those who are receiving as much as twenty per cent. increase. Those who retain the privilege under this ruling will apparently be the Sir J. Russell, Dr. Ayres, Messrs. Alvey, McLeod, Rae, Grimble, Travers, Sangster, Ball, Ford, Deane, Horspool, Craddock, Matheson, Corcoran, Swanson, and Bremner. I request you to send home as soon as possible, for the guidance of the Crown Agents, a revised schedule of the officers accordingly entitled to retain, to be substituted for the Schedule forwarded in your despatch No. 6 of 15th January last.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

N^o. 2877.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 2nd June, 1891, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JAMES JONES to ALICE MAUD, third daughter of Capt. John White.

BIRTH.

At 23, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 8th instant, the wife of WILLIAM KAY, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

THE fact that the Sanitary Board elections drew two or three hundred business men to the City Hall yesterday afternoon (17th inst.) cannot be accepted as a criterion of the extent of public interest in the career of that extraordinary body. Until the next three years have elapsed, and another contest for the two elective seats occurs, the usual apathy with regard to the Board's proceedings will still manifest itself, and not unnaturally. A Board that, on the eve of a partial reconstitution, has not sufficient internal vigor to ensure the attendance of a quorum at one of its meetings, can scarcely expect the outside community to greatly bother their heads about it; the travesty of a contest which was witnessed yesterday simply served to entertain about one in every thousand of the public, and nine-tenths of even that minority were really almost entirely swayed by feelings of friendship or otherwise, without regard to the sentiments which were so infelicitously expressed by at least two of the three candidates. Not that Hongkong is unique in this respect—the same may be said of almost every similar body in the world, from the London County Council down to the Puddleton Board of Guardians.

As a matter of fact there was a strong argument against every one of the three candidates—that they were all either large property-owners, or representatives of the landlord interest, or both. That at first sight may seem to be a distinct qualification, but a little reflection will show that it is to a great extent the reverse. The Sanitary Board, *ipso facto*, is the guardian of the tenant's interests, and the sharpest thorn in the side of landlordism. With five members on it representing the latter interest, and a project on foot to both increase the number to six and displace with the assistance of the Surveyor-General, there will be a majority of two on the side of the house-owners, and, conscientious as all those gentlemen may profess to be, we have already seen too many instances where the interests of the public have been subordinated to those of their own class to look on this majority as a harmless incidental. What we need is a Board composed of men with whom the consideration of "Is it expedient?" shall not have precedence of the query "Is it fair?" For example, under the Public Health Ordinance anyone is punishable who attempts to conceal the existence of infectious disease. And yet yesterday we heard a candidate—an ex-member of the Board, too—openly declaring his opinion that it was undesirable to have it known publicly that such cases did exist, for fear of the port being declared infected, and so interfering with the shipping interests! That is to say, what is illegal in the case of the individual he would have done by the community!

With the rest of the eloquence poured forth we have neither space nor inclination to deal. Practically there was not a single reference to the work of the Board during the past three years—probably because there was so little to tell. Something might have been got out of Messrs. HUMPHREYS and FRANCIS if the meeting had been allowed to "heckle" the candidates at will, as one voter, albeit in a most objectionable manner, desired; but the probabilities are that the Land Investment Company's representative would have been the chief victim. The chief result of the triennial election, therefore, was the confirmation and explanation by Mr. FRANCIS of the scheme for reorganising the Board, and that had been anticipated in a recent interview by a *Telegraph* reporter. Whether that scheme will ever be put into effect in our time even the joint authors seem to doubt, but in our humble opinion it will first require considerable amendment. In the meantime, we suppose, the Board will continue to die of dry-rot.

THE KESWICK BILL.

To-morrow promises to be a day big with fate for our local financial world, and bonfires will blaze and rockets ascend from the camp not only of the "Banking"

brigade but also from that of the strong and influential section of business men who have formed themselves into the opposition, if the Honorable J. J. Keswick's virgin attempt at legislation meets the defeat that we predict it will. The feeling shown by the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting which was held this afternoon (18th inst.) gives a fair indication as to the light in which the measure is viewed by the general public, and the fact that so representative a body of Hongkong's commercial and financial interests have condemned it, should be remembered by both Official and Un-official members of Council when the bill comes on for discussion to-morrow afternoon. As will be seen by a report of the meeting, which is published in another column, Mr. Keswick tested the popularity of his bill, backed up by the influence of Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP—whatever that may be worth—and met with a bad defeat, and if Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C. proves as effective a reasoner at the bar of the Legislative Council, where he is to appear in the interests of the opposition, and his audience be as amenable to solid argument as was the case to-day, he no doubt will be rewarded by a second victory, and we have no hesitation whatever in affirming that it will be in the interests of Hongkong if he carries the day. Why Mr. Keswick should have donned armour and come boldly out, like the celebrated Don Quixote, to tilt at real or imaginary gambling abuses, is at present a topic of discussion second only in interest to that of the ultimate fate of the Bill itself. That the gentleman has been actuated wholly and solely by philanthropic motives in his endeavour to purify the somewhat murky atmosphere of the local share market must needs be taken *cum grano salis*, and on the other hand what motive could he have had for placing himself in the position that he now occupies, and one also, we venture to say, in which he does not feel altogether comfortable? It is, or at least it should be, generally known that Mr. Keswick is not working in his own interests or in those of any of his intimate friends and supporters, for does the world not know that he does not deal in stocks or shares to any extent? We have not the honourable gentleman's word for it that he never bought nor owned a Bank share in his life, but all the same we would not believe that he had done so, even if fifty wicked men were to come and volunteer the information; neither would we credit the assertion that he has anything whatever to do with the stock of a concern that is locally known as the Muris Mining Company. All public men are liable occasionally to have a wrong and perfectly undeserved construction put upon their actions—it is one of the penalties that greatness has and we greatly fear that Mr. Keswick will have to undergo the ordeal of martyrdom with his characteristic grace and suavity.

As regards the bill itself, we have already dealt with its most glaring flaws and faults, and to that list the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD added considerably in the lengthy letter that we published last night. That the measure, if passed into law, will become the author and origin of a deal of dishonest speculation, affording as it would, ample scope for any one of the many bright spirits we have in our midst for indulging in a game of "heads I win, tails you lose," is an overwhelming certainty. It would be folly to seriously consider even for a moment that this bill would put a stop to short-selling—that is out of the question entirely. As Mr. WHITEHEAD has pointed out, it is long odds that the measure would be a dead letter, "except when dishonest speculation came to grief, and then its action would protect and favor the rogues" for it is hardly likely that legal proceedings would be taken against the defaulter excepting in some very glaring case.

Had Mr. Keswick taken the time and trouble to have formulated a sensible and workable measure consistent with local requirements instead of digging up the skeleton of an obsolete Act that was introduced into the House of Commons with the avowed object of protecting one stock and one stock alone, and one too in which, broadly speaking, the nation at large had an interest—(and it was to protect the rights of those who were incapable of looking after their identical interests that *Zemur* was made law) he would have had the support and sympathy of the entire community. But no public man is justified in acting and working for the interests of the few at the expense of the many; and that is what Mr. Keswick is now doing, he believed to be a fact by two thirds of the general public.

The prophet who predicted that the Bill which has been fathered and fostered by the Hon. J. J. Keswick, and which had the additional advantage of having the Hon. FRANCIS FRANKS for a sponsor, would not pass its second reading, turned up a

trump for once, and those who went one better and maintained that it would not pass at all have still an even chance. As has been already reported, the second reading of the Bill was yesterday (19th inst.) adjourned for a week, to enable both the supporters and the opponents of the measure to bring forward all the arguments in their power for and against it, and especially to give those members of Council who apparently have not taken any interest in the matter whatever, an opportunity to study the question as fully as a measure so sweeping in its aims and intentions deserves. On this point, indeed, those members who took part in the debate on the second reading of the Bill are to be congratulated for displaying more than their customary wisdom and fairness. All who spoke seemed to be actuated by one desire; and that was that the question should be fully and fairly weighed and judged upon its merits. Nothing could be more pleasing to the general public than this display of whole-some feeling alike on the part of Official and Un-official members, especially coming as it does so quickly upon the heels of those puppet-show performances which have recently been enacted in the local Legislature in connection with what may be termed Government questions. Whether the KESWICKIAN infant will ever take a place in our code or not remains an open question for another week, of course, but there is one thing certain—that its inception, (we waive the motives thereof) its fond nursing, and now its careful examination and the thorough discussion that it has given rise to, will undoubtedly lead to good results. As has already been pointed out fifty times, this Bill, in its present clumsily worded and unnecessarily harsh form, is never likely to become law in face of the opposition that it has met with. And at this point we may be pardoned for observing that it would be rather interesting to know who was really instrumental in bringing it forward for its second reading—there have been wheels within wheels, we presume.

However it always an exceedingly lame and feeble policy to discredit the work of another man unless one is in a position to advance lucid arguments to support a fresh contention, or to lay down simple facts that cannot be disputed. In cases such as the one now under review opinions and opinions only, must necessarily form the basis of all argument. The opponents of Mr. Keswick's Bill deny the existence of the abuses that he aims at sweeping away just as stoutly as the hon. gentleman maintains their being. Both are wrong. Mr. Keswick exaggerates, and they prevaricate. We do not intend to-day to discuss the rights and the wrongs of either or both sides very fully, but will content ourselves by advancing a few suppositious cases that have only been touched on in some of the discussions that have taken place on the Bill, and some that have not been even mentioned. Mr. Keswick's avowed intention is to put a stop to short-selling, so that none but legitimate investors will dabble in stocks. This, at the first blush, seems most admirable, but unfortunately it won't bear analysis—it can be successfully refuted in two seconds by simply referring to the share-list, and seeing what dividends Eastern Joint stock Companies are paying. Outside Marine Insurance Societies how many concerns are there being managed here which pay a dividend equal to 7 per cent. per annum—the amount which local banks charge for carrying scrip? Say the majority pay 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. where is the inducement for the "legitimate investor?" This was Mr. WHITEHEAD's argument, and it can be amply substantiated. Do away with the speculative mode of investment known as time-bargains and it will follow as a matter of course that the stock which pays but 6 per cent. will not be very largely invested in if the would-be investor has to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. for the necessary funds to buy, or the same rate of interest if he wishes the scrip to be carried for the time being. And again, say for example that a sells Banks on time to B, and as in accordance with the requirements of the Keswick Bill, gives the numbers of the shares, but before the due date it comes to A's knowledge that B is on the verge of bankruptcy and cannot take up the shares. What can A do to protect himself? He must either re-sell shares bearing the same numbers as those he has already sold to B, or he must sell fictitious shares. There is no other way in which he could protect himself, and to sit quietly down and see the profits lost that he might be assured of if he had sold to a man financially sound, would be tantamounting to a confession of weakness. Another little point that must not be lost sight of, is that many of the supporters of Mr. Keswick's Bill—who were no doubt interested in having

the short-selling of Banks abolished—were themselves supposed to have sold short in the stock of another financial institution, even before the allotment of the scrip had been announced. As a well-known classic writer says—
..... Licet, semperque licet
Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.

It is an indisputable fact that there has never been a Bill introduced in our Legislative Council, or indeed in the British House of Commons (the Age of Consent Bill, of course, at all times excepted) that would in its results affect local interests so vitally as would Mr. Keswick's Share Bill if it once became law; and on the same contention it may safely be said that no measure has ever before been the means of raising the amount of discussion, and produced as many arguments *pro* and *con*, nor has any local legislator ever caused so much stir by any action, as has the representative of Ewo in his novel capacity, as a law maker. There are many things to be learned from the debates that have been carried on in this now notorious Bill, but none are more instructive, and at the same time amusing, than the many instances of crass ignorance displayed by the legal luminaries engaged in the controversy, to which we shall allude later on. Mr. JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS, Q.C., is nothing—in our eyes at all events, if he is not a lawyer, and we will see later on how he fared in his professional capacity. The curse of England and the English speaking race is not only that, in many instances it is priest-ridden but worse still that it is lawyer-ridden. If we required any examples by way of illustration we would need but to cast our eye around, and chronicle the doings of several local twin-brothers to the devil, but of course they are so contemptible and so far beneath the scope of our present argument that they are passed by. However, it requires a lawyer to understand English law (we beg the profession's pardon, it takes a dozen, a score, nay, a hundred of the average lawyers to master even the simplest point of common and double the number to master those of intricate English law—for no one lawyer with whom we have had the misfortune to come in contact, ever understood a tithe of it.) Our noble Constitution is made up of Acts repealing Acts repealing acts, and so on *ad infinitum*, and so monstrously unwieldy has the system become, and so powerful have its originators, up-holders, expounders and satellites grown, that they command a preponderating influence in Parliament and can crush any honest endeavor to make legal formalities intelligible, workable or cheap.

A curious instance in corroboration of our contention that a lawyer who in some quarters may be considered clever, may not really know more of law than is necessary to keep him warm, occurred in the recent debate in Council on the Share Bill. Mr. FRANCIS referred to the repeal of an Act of George II called the "Stock Jobbing Act," and Mr. Keswick in reply said "I should like to ask the Acting Attorney-General whether when that Bill was repealed the Act repealing it was made operative in this Colony. I should not be surprised to find that the act of repeal never applied to this Colony, and at the present moment those transactions in shares which I desire to put a stop to are after all illegal, and the people who make them liable to prosecution." Now here was a most simple question, but one which Mr. Keswick—if he possessed even a rudimentary knowledge of the form of Government adopted in Crown Colonies—need never have asked, unless he did ask it with the intention of testing the legal acumen of the Acting Attorney-General. Nevertheless here was the glove thrown down to the lawyers. It was not taken up, nor was the challenge replied to, and so far as we may judge Mr. Keswick agreed, inasmuch as the official applied to was ignorant of the point. It does seem strange to a non-legal mind that those who are supposed to be in a position to gauge the Bill from a legal standpoint should be unable to say whether an Ordinance that was in force thirty one years ago, is or is not, in force to-day. To turn to other points in Mr. FRANCIS's interesting address—for interesting it undoubtedly was notwithstanding that it was not an altogether well-sustained effort of special pleading—we learned Q.C. intimated the "Companies Act," we suppose by this was meant the Limited Liability Act of 1862. Now it is a fact that there has been passed, or at least under consideration, a measure called the Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill. The Companies Act of 1862 has produced an epoch of such deliberate swindling that

a year or two ago the home Government stepped in and increased the cost of launching companies on the public by nearly one hundred per cent. The Limited Liability Acts are an affair of comparatively recent years, but it has much to answer for. It has changed members of the once unbuyable aristocracy and of the House of Commons into monetary charlatans, who prostitute their titles or their M.P. ships to the commonest member of the *gens* promoter. Millions have been subscribed on the strength of grand names, and when the inevitable smash comes, the public finds the "Swail" has "ratied" just before liquidation became compulsory, and the last cheque drawn upon a vanishing Bank balance was for Directors' fees. Some drastic amendment of the Companies Act of 1862 is required, as the weak points of that famous measure have now become familiar to everyone connected with the forming or floating of Companies.

"In this strain we answer Mr. FRANCIS's remarks on the brilliant results that have followed the Companies Act of 1862, though what that Act, which authorises people to band together in pursuit of enterprise, has to do with the insertion or non-insertion of share numbers in forward contracts, is a legal fight we are unable to follow. Mr. FRANCIS draws attention to what the Companies Act of 1862 has done in the way of good, we draw attention to what it has done in the way of bad, and the Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill is a sufficient comment on the good and bad of the original measure. Mr. FRANCIS says that Mr. Keswick's bill, if passed, will not in the least interfere with speculation, that gambling and speculation will go on the same, and that it will not in the least degree check, much less stop, the evils of which complaint is made, but that is one of the many rotten arguments adduced by the Q.C. when many better, sounder, and far more logical were at hand for the advancement of his object. We go second to none in our desire and endeavour to cleanse local share-dealing transactions, but we once and for all maintain that Mr. Keswick's Bill in its present form will not have the desired effect—the remedy lies more with the individual members of the Share Brokers' Association, or by a combined effort on the part of that body, than with any legislative measure that can be introduced. But for argument's sake let us continue this contention and ask—What then has the Share Brokers' Association to dread from the passage of the Bill? By opposing it they show that what they do fear is a diminution of their brokerages, and yet through the mouth of their Counsel they say that the bill will not in the least interfere with speculation, and if it does not interfere with speculation it cannot therefore interfere with their brokerages. This is consistency with a vengeance! Mr. FRANCIS says it is not the short-sellers who ruin themselves or who cause the ruin of others, and quotes the case of a man who has been ruined by short-selling and is now in the Bankruptcy Court. Again, consistency, thy name is J. F. The persons, says Mr. FRANCIS, who are ruined are not those who are selling for the fall but those who have bought shares for the rise. This is a legal quibble, but at the same time it must be admitted that it is perfectly correct. The man who sells short does not, if he has his wits about him, do so on a rising market. If he does, to follow Mr. FRANCIS's illustration, he lands in the Bankruptcy Court. Wreckers are men who control a certain number of shares, which they plant out on time, not necessarily all for delivery on a particular settling day—that would not suit their book at all; they sell forward so many shares for delivery this month, so many for delivery the next, and so on, and by this means they may sell three and four times more than their actual holding and never be caught, because when the time comes for delivery of the first lot, the buyers—mostly weak men who rely upon borrowed money—may be alarmed at the steady decline in values, may be unable to finance their purchases, or may think it wisest to cut their loss, and so the shares fall back into the hands of the "wrecker" more or less at his own price. Mr. FRANCIS is quite right, it is not the short seller who is ruined, it is the man who buys against the short seller who loses his money. History repeats itself, and this saying is absolutely true, for not only does the same combination of circumstances and conditions run again and again, but the effects and consequences of every such combination have the same character and tendency. If not always in the same form, and they usually follow the same process of evolution or order of occurrence. A day then comes when the long suffering masses lose patience, and laying their misery at the door of their rulers, apply the precept inscribed on the tomb of Balaam, one of the illustrious founders of the English Commonwealth, "Rebellion to Tyrants is obedience to God." People were never yet made moral by Act of Parliament, they do not want to be, nor do they themselves, or to repeal the Stock Jobbing Act of George II, which prevented persons selling and disposing of stocks or other securities, or which they were not possessed. We firmly contend, however, that the secret of successful legislation is to make laws in accordance with the conditions of the people whom it is sought to govern, and we are just as firmly of the opinion that Mr. Keswick's Bill has done all the good it is ever likely to, viz., that it will be the means of introducing reforms in financial affairs such as would never have

been dreamed about had he not introduced this measure. But, on the other hand, to be thoroughly consistent we should remove the embargo altogether by repealing the Gaming Acts, and making the law equal for all classes. Glaring inequality in its incidence compels legislation, and so long as stocks and shares go up and down individuals will be found who will make a "book" on the event. It is undoubted that legislation is now being seriously directed towards correcting those evils which are caused by over speculation, as witness "Pigs in Parliament," by which it is sought to restrict gambling in shares, by insertion of the warrant numbers in forward contracts. In his address before the Chamber of Commerce Mr. FRANCIS called attention to the crude and incomplete wording of Mr. Keswick's Bill. He said it imposed a penalty for inserting false numbers, but it did not define false numbers, and it did not make it a misdemeanor to insert the numbers of shares of which the seller had not possession or control. Again there is no provision in this Bill that it shall be unlawful to tender any other shares except those mentioned in the contract. Doubtless Mr. Keswick will hasten to apologise (he has some aptitude that way) for his want of legal training, and assure the learned gentleman that what was good enough for the British House of Parliament seemed good enough for him, and that imperfections in a Bill which he merely copied should not be laid at his door. We all know the saying that lawyers, or at least those of the profession who are lawyers, can drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament, and it would be strange indeed if they could not, while acts are framed by lawyers, for if they made them perfect the lawyer's occupation—like that of good old honest Othello—would be gone, and the world would be ruled by common sense instead of by windy argument. Mr. FRANCIS says there is no doubt the amount of confusion, trouble, and delay that will be caused by legitimate share business will be very great if this Ordinance is passed, and we quite agree with him, but all the same this, on his part, was simply an assertion without proof, and we fear Mr. FRANCIS must have been retained without refreshers to any great amount, and so ambled along at his own pace. Be Mr. Keswick's Bill what it will the gist of it seems to us to amount to this—If a man buys a horse for the hunting season, say a bay, and when the time comes for delivery, a bay, which is not the bay contracted for, but one which is guaranteed to be in every respect equal, is tendered, the buyer can refuse to take delivery and sue for damages. It empowers the duped one to prosecute, but does it make the horse-dealing market any the purer? We very much doubt it, and so we do as regards Mr. Keswick's Bill. Of course if a seller states certain numbers, it might produce confusion, trouble, and delay, and the ultimate result would be exactly on all fours with the case of the horse-dealer. And Mr. FRANCIS contends that the Bill will do substantial mischief by tying the hands of many honest and respectable dealers, and will place an impediment in the way of honest and straightforward business. The Bill is intended to tie the hands of dealers, whether they be honest and respectable or the reverse, but it certainly is not intended to, nor would it, place impediments in the way of honest and straightforward business, and neither at the same time should it be passed to the detriment of genuine business men. Mr. FRANCIS admits that there is a great deal of business that is not honest and straightforward, and thinks the true remedy will be found by making his clients, the Share Brokers' Association, honest by Act of Parliament. This is a big order, but the remedy lies with the brokers themselves. He says one of the greatest evils is that many men who call themselves brokers are also jobbers and dealers, and he is anxious that Government should assist in purifying the profession by compelling every broker to take out a license, and undertake on oath not to act as a jobber. Such a measure would be a far more drastic remedy than anything contemplated by Mr. Keswick's Bill, but at the same time it would enable the public to distinguish the wheat from the chaff, and were it not known that the Brokerage body is a varied one it would look like a severe reflection upon the men who are up in arms and retain Mr. FRANCIS as their champion to oppose the passing of an Act which they say would not in the least interfere with gambling and speculation. This surely is the erroneous contention of their counsel. The only inference to be drawn from Mr. FRANCIS's remarks is that the blight, which has done great injury to a large portion of the community, has been fostered by the very men who have retained him to plead against the second reading of what Mr. Keswick calls his exceedingly modest Bill. There is another objection to Mr. Keswick's Bill, and it is a grave one, which may lead to withdrawal or defeat. It interferes with freedom of contract, although this issue seems to have attracted least discussion, perhaps because people imagine the law of contracts needs reform. However, should Mr. Keswick's maiden effort at legislation produce any measure that would tend to clear the atmosphere of shady share transactions it would no doubt answer that gentleman's most sanguine expectations, and meet with his approval and support, and moreover, he would gain not only *hubs* from it, but the thanks of the entire community.

the Company's Sponsors, and to prepare the necessary resolutions of the Board of Directors, and the Memorandum of Association, and the proposed articles of association, and for the purpose. In the notice meeting you will observe that we have considered and determining how the business of the Company shall be managed and the future, whether by a Board of Directors or by General Managers as directed by the General Managers, who shall be appointed General Managers and have powers and responsibilities, and we have decided to have such powers as may be necessary to carry out the business of the Company.

Clause 7. Article VIII. It is provided that the management of the business of the Company shall be conducted in such manner as the shareholders in general meeting shall determine. This clause gives the right to deal with the question of the management, but with regard to the other alterations in the Articles it will be safer if we leave them to another meeting. The success of the Company will largely depend on good management. I therefore think it would be well if some of the Shareholders present would favour us with their views on this very important matter. I think it might be advisable that Mr. Cox let the shareholders know how far the auditing has been carried, and roughly how the accounts stand with regard to the company's position.

Mr. Arnold, one of the directors, said that the accounts had been in their hands for such a short time that no proper statement could be laid before them. The accounts from Manila and London had yet to come in. But he had drawn up a memo, showing what had been done so far.

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen, Messrs. Shawan & Co. are a very young firm, and have yet to make a name for themselves, and have to struggle against a great many trials and adversities. I think it would be a graceful thing on our part, considering the long experience that they have had while in the firm of Russell and Company, and the thorough knowledge that they have of our business, if we were to appoint them our general managers, and I move in that effect.

Mr. Danby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

After a little discussion on the question of altering the Articles, Mr. R. S. Shawan proposed that the temporary general managers be empowered to consult with the Company's solicitors and draw up a resolution to be submitted to Mr. Gillett and Mr. J. H. Cox, after which it should be put before a special meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of making the necessary alterations in the Articles of Association.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cox then read and explained a memo, showing the financial position of the company, as far as the directors had been able to determine from the accounts yet available. This, however, could not be done at all completely. After a little discussion, Mr. Arnold proposed, Mr. Coughtrie seconded, and it was resolved:—That the accounts be made up as soon as possible (up to the day when Messrs. Russell & Co. handed them over to Messrs. Shawan & Co.), audited, printed, and circulated among the shareholders.

Some discussion followed, on details of account, and the meeting then terminated.

EXPECTED TROUBLE AT CANTON.

Rumours have been current all day to the effect that the foreigners in Canton are more than uneasy about the attitude of the Chinese, and that the missionaries are preparing to leave, at any time. The latter part of the report is due to the fact that one missionary came down on the 24th instant to go home, and two others accompanied him. The uneasiness seems really to exist, for on an order being received here on the 23rd from the north, asking for a consignment of relief, it was found that large numbers of those who had been sent to Canton, and who were being sent to other parts of the province, were being sent to the north. A meeting of the Europeans was called by the Consulate yesterday afternoon, at which they were officially warned not to leave the Shampan unless prepared to protect themselves. Sentinels have been already posted at the gates of the Consulate, and it is alleged that several European stores have been mobilized and drilled.

MANILA LOTTERY PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy yesterday Hol Sing, master of a cigar shop, No. 81, Praya Central, and three of his assistants were charged, with keeping the shop as a common gaming house, and a fifth Chinaman was charged with being on the premises for the purpose of gambling. Mr. Philippo defended.

Inspector Stanton said that yesterday two informers came to him and after giving him information showed him two bank notes, which he initiated, and took a note of the numbers. He then went with a warrant, and entered the shop shortly after the two men, and Mr. Green also entering and guarding the door. The five prisoners were arrested, and a number of Manila lottery tickets and sections of tickets were found on the premises, and about the persons of some of the men. The first prisoner said he was only selling a few tickets, and admitted that he was master of the shop. The two notes marked by witnesses were found in the shop. One of the informers had bought tickets, and the other had asked for tickets, and paid his money, but did not get a ticket because the police entered immediately. The informers received no reward under the Ordinance.

The two informers gave corroborative evidence. Both had bought tickets at the shop frequently before the new Ordinance was passed. They did not know if they would get any reward—it depended on the Inspector.

Mr. Philippo wished to show that only sections of tickets had been sold, and not whole tickets, but Mr. Wile ruled that sections were tickets within the Act.

The case was adjourned until Saturday, the first prisoner being let out on bail of £500, the fifth £50, and the rest \$300 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

A PLAINTIVE WAIL.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR, I have the honour to inform you that the issues of your "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" of June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, have safely arrived at this Office. We are informed that those of May 24th and 25th, are also safely received. We are very much obliged to you for the interest you have taken in the matter, and we are sure that you will be able to help us in the future. We are very much obliged to you for the interest you have taken in the matter, and we are sure that you will be able to help us in the future. We are very much obliged to you for the interest you have taken in the matter, and we are sure that you will be able to help us in the future.

on my desk in Philadelphia, and another is pigeonholed in my New York Club. I have pondered over the evidence of celebration displayed by your delivery clerk and I find that his system is about as follows:—send issue one to Amoy by a sailing vessel; issue two by a fast steamer which does not stop here; issue three by favor of a passenger going South; four by a sampan; five by a trading junk—but none by the Post Office!

Now I like the *Telegraph*. It is brave, bright and breezy. It exposes frauds in velvet and shams in ermine, no matter what the consequences may be. It is the best tonic against Mongolian malaria and the Mongolized European variety I know.

Will you therefore suggest to the gentle imbecile who has charge of my paper, that if he will send it via the Post Office, it will regularly reach and be enjoyed by

Your friend

And well wisher,

STARS AND STRIPES.

Amoy, June 15th, 1891.

(We thank our esteemed correspondent for the hint, and will mark learn and inwardly digest. —Ed. H.K.T.)

THE BANK TROUBLES IN MANILA.

SIR.—Having read the lengthy article published in your issue of 25th May, under the title of "The Bank Troubles in Manila," and in which reference is made to the pending law-suit here between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Jurado & Co. relative to the sentence of one of the law courts of Manila condemning the said Bank to pay the sum of \$932,000, amount of damages claimed by above firm.

In the above article there are many erroneous assertions and misstatements respecting matters which are said to have taken place and which might mislead many persons residing in this colony to judge unfavorably of the conduct of the Spanish Authorities as well as that of the Agent and staff of the said Bank.

The true state of matters as regards the law suit pending and that of the embargo as decreed against the Bank are, shortly as follows:—

Firstly.—On the 9th of December, 1884, the Bank begged for powers from the law court to commence action on, as is understood in Spanish, *jurisdicción voluntaria*, that is to say in which there was no divergence of opinion between themselves and Messrs. Jurado & Co., and which only required the attendance of the Judge to give greater force to the proceeding, and that all goods and merchandise belonging to Jurado & Co. should be delivered over to the said Bank as guarantee of payment of various bills of exchange, the total of which they required immediate payment and alleging that they desired to cease doing business with the said firm and seeking to leave the island of Manila.

Secondly.—This firm protested through a notary and likewise before the Judge, that the said bills had in a measure been taken up, having been placed to their current account with the Bank and inasmuch as said drafts might be considered taken up and consequently the goods referring to the said bills were their own property, but were willing that such might be considered as guarantee against the account current, but which could not be relied on in the manner which the (Agent) Bank desired to do, until the said account was balanced, which balance had already been agreed on between Jurado & Co. and the Bank to take place on the 30th of June, 1886, according to a legal document made the 2nd and 3rd, 1885.

Thirdly.—Messrs. Jurado & Co.'s petition to the Judge was not allowed, and they were despoiled of all their effects, because, at that time, the Hongkong Bank had the ear of the Judge, whom Jurado & Co. begged that the sentence should be fulfilled.

Fourthly.—Fresh appeals by Jurado & Co. after that Judge's removal resulted in the whole matter being annulled as regards that sentence, and the Bank was ordered to return the goods seized to Jurado & Co. and condemned in costs.

Fifthly.—This sentence was again approved of by the highest law court in Manila and likewise in Madrid, and in the month of January last, Messrs. Jurado & Co. begged that the sentence should be fulfilled.

From this moment the Bank's lawyers have taken every measure to prevent same, raising all manner of legal questions and hoping by these means to gain time and at the same time to gain their living.

Messrs. Jurado & Co. duly presented a statement of damages sustained by the seizure of the goods and consequent stoppage of their business to the law court, which amounted to \$932,000, and with reference to the same, the law court, in a judgment, made the following order:—

"A copy of the claim must be delivered to the defendant who has been condemned in costs in order that he may make any objection to the same, which objection must be made within six days."

On the 3rd of March last, the Judge ordered delivery of this claim to the Bank, which was duly effected, in accordance with the article 913, which reads as follows:—

"After a short conference with the claim for damages, the amount thereof, the Judge without further notice gives sentence and will proceed to make good the sum claimed in the form established by law and according to article 904, and moreover it is clearly decreed, once having terminated the six days above mentioned, the debtor has no further remedy at law."

On the 6th day of the same month terminated these days of grace, and the Bank's lawyers, having read the statement of claim, Messrs. Jurado & Co. legally presented, but on the 10th of same month he begged through the court that further time be granted. The said lawyer of the Bank believed, wrongly, that the days of grace did not include said days, forgetting that with regard to this sentence the article of law 1705 says:—"For the proceedings of an act of jurisdiction voluntaria," all days and hours without exception must be counted."

The Bank having thus failed to comply with the law, Messrs. Jurado & Co. again asked the law court to bring into force article 913, already mentioned, that is to say, that the Bank be ordered to pay once the claim. (As you will see, Mr. Editor, the law does not say that five days have to pass before executing the sentence, and the Bank not having made any reply, but that this sentence takes effect immediately as has been done, and without further delay, by giving notice to the Bank, and by the Bank's lawyers having made his claim, and by the Bank's Agent to believe that the embargo could not take place until the 5th day, which you will notice by the law article above mentioned is completely false. The lawyers' advice to the Bank has doubtless been to let matters take their course, for if they close your doors, the question is once become a question of fact, and may result very seriously to the Bank's Judge and the officials of the Law Court.)

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you will see according to the articles of law above quoted, such cannot be.

Further the lawyer's advice to the Bank's Agent was to himself, so that the writ could not be served, and that he must not present himself before the Court, as by such course the embargo could not be made without breaking open the Bank's doors and if such took place then such an act would cause intervention by the English Government. The embargo nevertheless took place, but only the sum of \$932,000 was found in the treasury at the moment, and it being near dark the money could not be taken away, but remained under seal of the Law Court, and since that time the Bank has not opened its doors and consequently through the advice of the Bank's lawyer the Agent has not delivered the keys, nor presented himself in Court as he was called to do, giving rise to the scandal that the said Bank has suspended payment, which is not the case, because a private arrangement has been made with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, that their cheques should be honored.

According to Spanish law the Bank by its own action considered insolvent and to this end Messrs. Jurado & Co. have asked that the law step in and declare them bankrupt, which question is now before the Court.

It may be asked, Mr. Editor, what blame can be attached to the Spanish Judges and law authorities of Manila, considering that the Bank itself leaves unperformed what the law demands and requires, and placing unlimited confidence in all and every advice that an obscure lawyer may be pleased to give.

It is always an advantage that the commercial community be rightly informed of such occurrences as your article mentions, but at the same time one story is good till another is told, and the shareholders of the Hongkong Bank would do well to ask explanations from the Directors why the suit of Messrs. Jurado & Co. was not attended to from the commencement in a different manner, so as to have obviated the deplorable loss which the Bank is now called upon to sustain; and for the foregoing statement of facts I fully vouch, and I am sure that you will be pleased to publish the foregoing, and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

R. REGIDOR JURADO.

Manila, June 10th, 1891.

THE NORTHERN TROUBLES.

Shanghai exchanges dated up to Friday last report no further disturbances in the Yangtze ports. The Chinese correspondent of the *Mercury*, writing last Wednesday, says:—

There is very little worth communicating from this quiet place. We are free from threatened riots. There are in port at the present time seven Chinese men-of-war, all large vessels. Five of them are from Woesung; but it would have been far better had the rotten Government of China, or whoever is at the head of the Chinese navy, ordered them up the Yangtze to look after their own riotous subjects; but I suppose, like the Chinese policemen, they sent trouble from afar and think it is wisest to be out of the way. Two of the men-of-war are Armstrong cruisers, one having arrived this morning. An Italian man-of-war, the *Vulturno*, left here for your port yesterday evening.

From Moukden a less tranquil report was written on the 10th inst. A missionary correspondent said:—

During the past ten days the wildest rumours have been current. The news from Wuhan came as an unfortunate time for us, because the missionaries from different parts of the province were assembling here for their annual Conference. The presence of so many foreigners was taken as the natural sequel to the troubles in the south, and there were said to be over three hundred refugees from Wuhan. Then when the Conference had ended and the missionaries had dispersed to their homes, they were reported to have taken flight and run away; but not without filling their boxes with spoil in the shape of children's hearts and eyes. When the excitement was at its height a cart laden with home boxes stopped at my door one morning. Immediately the cart was surrounded by a number of men, gathered round the boxes, and searched them very closely; then with an undisguised look of suspicion on their faces asked me exactly what they contained. Without taking in the situation I answered carelessly that they contained foreign goods; but after my back was turned a trickery, thinking to poke fun at them, said they had better stand back for the boxes were full of arms and ammunition.

To-day, however, events took a more serious turn. A placard was posted up all over the city, saying that many foreigners had arrived from Amoy, and that they were again at their old game of kidnapping children to pluck out their hearts and eyes for medicine; and calling upon the people to rise in arms on the 2nd of the 6th moon, and burn the Church and drive the foreigners out of the city. In the same placards (one of which I have before me now) it is stated as another cause of offence, that the foreigners were employing their large numbers of coolies and servants in boats, that when well fed the coolies take wings, and fly on to the bodies of the people and cause certain death. This report is current all over the province, and in places several hundreds of *li* apart I heard it from the lips of men who averred they had personal knowledge of its truth. This is the day appointed for burning the church, but up to the present moment all is quiet.

ALARM AT SHANGHAI.

The Senior Consul, having received what is considered reliable information, that an attempt would be made to fire some of the godowns at Pootung on Sunday night (14th), communicated the same by large numbers of telegrams to the local authorities. In consequence of this, the commanders of the *Alliance* and *Peace* sent armed boats to the Pootung wharf and godowns, and to Jardine's Pootung wharf, and the men patrolled the locality all night. Major Morrison met the Volunteer captains at the Central Police Station, and the Police were ordered to be in readiness to turn out if necessary. Some of the Consul's body were also on the alert all night. Some of the ladies at Pootung were sent over to Shanghai, while the crews of the vessels alongside the wharves at Pootung were on the alert. Steam launches were requisitioned and had steam up in case it might be necessary to despatch reinforcements to Pootung. Happily, the threatened outbreak did not take place, and no attempt at arsonism was made. Major Morrison and other officers remained ready at their post till 4.30 a.m. Much praise is due to the *Peace* and *Alliance* for the prompt action they took in this emergency.

Since then the Shanghai press has been teeming with belittling utterances, penned by "Volunteers," "Cowboys," etc., and German and even Portuguese corps of volunteers are being organized and drilled. The Shanghai Magistrate is arresting all the notorious characters in Shanghai. These are a set of rascals and black-millers who have long been a terror to the good citizens of the city. Over a hundred of them are now locked up. The Magistrate has taken a high hand against these rascals, who have committed

no fresh crime, and consequently no charge can be brought against them. The Magistrate knows this, and accordingly does not punish them, but simply keeps them under lock and key. Warrants are still out in every direction to gather in more of these wretches who prey upon the public. An order has been issued by the native police commissioner that all people who are unavoidably out at night must carry lanterns and keep them lighted. Any one infringing this rule will be punished by being locked up till morning.

The German gunboat *Wolf* left Shanghai for Hankow last Tuesday, and the Spanish man-of-war *Hinkow* last Tuesday, and the Spanish man-of-war *Velasco*, from Manila, and H.M.S. *Redpoll*, from Nagasaki, arrived at Shanghai the same day in the morning. Admiral Richards, in the *Alacrity*, reached there in the evening. Admiral Bessard, Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific, arrived on Monday night in the *Triomphante*, and afterwards hoisted his flag on board the *Villars*.

When the *Pakis* left Hankow on Wednesday the *Porpoise*, *Wilde*, and *Ulla* were sent to take on board her new crew who came out in the *Rogers* her place at Hankow being taken by the *Wolf*. The U.S.S. *Pakis* and French cruiser *Incendant* were at Kiocking, H.M.S. *Linnat* and a Chinese gunboat at Wuhu, H.M.S. *Swift* and French gunboat *Attila* at Chinkiang, the French flag ship, *Triomphante*, at Woesung, and H.M.S. *Peace* bound up the Yangtze.

When the telegrams reached Tokyo announcing that a widespread outbreak against foreigners had arisen in China, a Yokohama contemporary, it is stated that five Japanese men-of-war were at once ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Shanghai, if indeed they were not actually despatched thither by a route so chosen as to afford an opportunity of recalling them on the way, should the need of their presence have disappeared.

The Russian men-of-war *Mandjour* and *Korvete* arrived at Shanghai on Thursday from Nagasaki, and were expected to shortly proceed up the Yangtze. There were then three Russian ships awaiting orders at Nagasaki to go over to Shanghai if necessary.

The native papers state that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has privately requested the various Consuls to ask the missionaries not to accept Chinese children for the founding asylums, for the present, because evil-disposed persons always take this as a pretext to incite the people against foreign religious orders. All the military and civil officials have received strict orders to be always in readiness to take prompt and stringent measures in case of any disturbance.

Ten rioters have been captured at Wusueh and are now imprisoned to await trial. The Sungking authorities are taking precautions against rioting. Soldiers are out patrolling and are encamped in the vicinity of the Cathedral and the Protestant church. A strong guard is keeping watch over the powder factory, where a great quantity of powder is stored. The magistrates are out night and day and no crowd of people is allowed to gather in any street. The opium shops are closed at 7 p.m.

The *N. C. Daily News*, correspondent at Wuchang, writing on the 14th inst., says:—The authorities are, somewhat tardily, trying to trace to their source the scurrilous and blasphemous placards, which were the first sign of the storm now bursting over Central China. As I recently wrote you, the issue of these placards has really continued ever since then; first general publications, then a daily paper, and now, on Friday, 14th inst., five men were arrested with copies in their possession of one of the cartoons, representing a hog on a cross, with mandarins worshipping before it. Enquiries from them led to the discovery of a box of these cartoons in a certain warehouse, the owner indicating a certain cloth shop in Hankow as the source, from which he obtained them. The runners were sent across the river, and brought back the accused, who gives the name of the original publisher, a certain Mr. Tsoai rank, not living in Wuchang, who he says has been principally influential in the universal spread of this form of literature. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never; and it is hoped that important arrests may be made. Whether the authorities away from the central cities will be as daring in acting, to the bottom remains a very doubtful question. An extra regiment has been recalled to Wuchang from its present station at Mats'ui, as it is feared the existing available force may not be sufficient.

A Nanking correspondent, writing on the 15th inst., says:—The rioters are still posting placards in one of them, charge the Viceroy with being a back-sliding from the "Kolo-hwei" faith. They changed him in effigy a few days ago with an arrow through his heart. The riot appointed for Thursday last did not come off. The officials were too vigilant. Some enterprising dramatist has written the whole affair up in a farce which is being played at the native theatres. It is said to be quite witty, but it has not been able to get a footing in the popular mind.

The Taoist Liu of the Foreign Office has been removed. At least I have this report on the very best authority. The latest programme of the rioters is to destroy the lights on the river with the hope of injuring foreign commerce. An attack was made, I am told, on that at Bai Point a few days ago but without success.

On June 17th the representatives of the Viceroy, the Taoist, and the Chief mag. Zee Tschape at Wusueh examined the rioters. On the 15th and 16th the mandarins made lengthy investigations, but in spite of all their questioning could obtain no corroboration of the charge against the mission. The presiding official was the Viceroy's delegate, Yu, who has spent ten years in Europe and speaks French and English. On the 16th Father Tschape, vigorously exposed the conduct of the Chief, who had failed to give his protection. News has since arrived that this official has been cashiered. Father Tschape afterwards took the mandarins to the cemetery, where there were from 30 to 40 coffins which had been opened. Some of the corpses had the heads smashed, and others the eyes sockets empty. It was pointed out that the cemetery was outside the mission enclosure and was used not only by Christians but by other natives. The Viceroy's representative declared that he was quite convinced, and immediately ordered the coming to be returned. Father Tschape did not retire until the delegate declared that he had no longer any doubts remaining.

By the courtesy of "Père Colombel" we are enabled to give the following further details:—To begin with the preliminary signs, as soon as the missionaries were aware of the outbreak it was announced that there would be another at Wusueh. Attracted by the report of the outbreak at Wusueh, the rioters came to the city, spreading the usual calumnies and stirring up the people to set fire to the church. This, they stated, would be done in a few days. This was so fully expected that the large rice shops had to cease their work of preparing the grain; the workmen expecting to have their share of the booty.

On Sunday, June 7th, the Father at the mission sent to warn the Christians, who replied verbally, "Make your minds easy; there will be no disturbance. The people are well disposed here, and if the Europeans do not go away there will be no breach of the peace." At the request of the Father, the Christians promised to send two gunboats to places in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent any excitement. He also sent for two *tipstons* and made them responsible for the peace of the district.

At the same time Father Tschape, the Superior of this section of the Mission, was at Kiangyia, which was more threatened than Wusueh. He made representations to the officials at Kiangyia and Changsha, but without result.

On the morning of Monday, 8th June, the school children had all been sent away. The burial service was read over a Christian who had died the night before. After the mass, the coffin was placed in another room of the church, and gradually used for the purpose, together with that of a child, which had died that morning. After the service, the rioters began to arrive in groups, without shouts or entreaties. They filled the courtyard of the church and soon began to be induced to go away. The Father again sent to warn the mandarins. His messenger returned with the information that the two mandarins at Wusueh and two or three other officials were on the way to his assistance. They came, but not to the actual scene of the trouble, stationing themselves on the other side of a wide canal. They were accompanied by a crowd, in which some strangers, said to be Hunan men, were heard crying out: "The officials are going to destroy the church! let us stop them!" These words produced the desired effect, inducing the officials and exciting the mob. A single official of inferior rank, accompanied by seven or eight men, entered the priest's residence, followed by an immense crowd. He got out of his chair, produced a folding stool, sat down, took his water-pipe and fan, surveyed the crowd and excused himself from doing anything, on the ground that his superiors were absent. At one time he certainly showed a little energy. Turning back his cuffs, he called out to the crowd to go away, but no one obeyed. Finally, after waiting for superiors who never came, he said that as the mob had come in with him, it would go out with him. He accordingly went away, but the rioters remained. They soon began to break in the doors and windows. Some converts who attempted to stop them received wounds. Forty or fifty soldiers entered the priest's court yard and drove out the mob; but at the same time the girls' school was set on fire. The soldiers immediately abandoned the place to the rioters, without making a single effort to stop them.

While the priest was defending his house, the girls' school was attacked. For some time no one could be effected, but at last a strong man, tanning the crowd with his ill-success, shouted out that he would show them the way to go to work, and with a big stone broke open one of the back doors. The only persons remaining in the orphanage were a few Chinese *filles de la maison*, who at first ran some danger but were soon allowed to escape. The building was then methodically set on fire with gunpowder and oil, evidently brought expressly for the purpose. The church, and next the priest's house, were then kindled by the same means, with such effect that nothing was left but ruins. The church was the largest and most richly decorated belonging to the mission.

The principal authors of the attack were men speaking an Upper Yangtze dialect, being probably Hunan men. They were not numerous, but were certainly the ringleaders. Their influence in stirring up the people, their determined action during the attack, and their sudden disappearance as soon as the torch had been applied, are worthy of remark. The same men, however, most of whom came from the north of Manchu (Korogoyun), had stopped work for two or three days, anticipating plunder. They were the most active workers throughout the riot. As soon as the fire had obtained a hold, an immense crowd of plunderers, including soldiers, swooped down upon the place, without let or hindrance. Christians attempted to stop some of these wretches, laden with the spoils of the church, and take them before the officials.

The coffin containing the dead child was carried off and placed, as said, in front of the main entrance. That of the woman who was broken open. The rioters attempted, by means of blows with bricks and stones, to make the eyes fall out of the head; regardless of the entreaties of the dead woman's husband, children and other relations. When the priest, escaping in a junk passed the cemetery, he saw the wretches digging up the bodies of children, which they savagely mutilated, cutting the arms and plucking out the eyes.

During the 8th Father Tschape left Kiangyia for Wusueh, but he was not able to do so, the outrage had already been accomplished, he betook himself to saving the other Christian communities—a circumstance which led to the report of his death being circulated. The church at Kiangyia was most in danger. The same threats as at Wusueh were made use of, and the house and school were surrounded. The Father, with the help of the mission employés, drove the mob out, and when the mandarins saw that the defenders were able to hold their own, he sent for the local authorities, who arrived in the evening, but had no difficulty in keeping the place from harm.

Unfortunately, in the two prefectures of Wusueh and Kiangyia, the mission has over 60 churches. We have already learnt that twenty of these have been burnt, and it is said that a native priest has been slightly wounded and that two or three Christians have been killed. The Viceroy of Nanking has sent an official named Yu to take the place, in the way of a military governor, and has ordered the ruin in company with Father Tschape. The Viceroy at Soochow has sent a delegate to arrange this business.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

Mr. W. V. Drummond wrote to the *N. C. Daily News* of the 17th inst., on the above subject, as follows:—In regard to the recent outbreak which has occurred in the Yangtze, there should be no relaxation of vigilance. It must be remembered that they were wholly unexpected by the local officials, and by the foreigners themselves at each place; that none of the leaders have been caught; that nothing has been discovered as to the organization of those who planned them; that they broke out almost simultaneously at a number of places, and of them over 500 miles apart, and in three different provinces; and that the method of procedure was almost identical in each place. I wish to add also a word warning in regard to an event which will shortly take place, when the probabilities of danger will be greatly increased. To-day is the 10th day of the 5th moon (Chinese date), and on the 6th day of the 6th moon (14th Sept.) the Imperial examination will take place at Nanking. This will therefore be about three months

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Mr. J. M. McLaughlin